

Urban District Council of
Oswaldtwistle.

III

ANNUAL REPORTS

1951

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent

Urban District Council of
Oswaldtwistle.



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Health Committee.

From April, 1951, to April, 1952.

Councillor D. PETERS, C.C., Chairman.

- „ N. BALL.
- „ J. H. BARNES.
- , Mrs. H. HARRISON, J.P.
- „ H. PEARSON.
- „ T. HILLMAN.
- „ P. J. WARD, J.P.
- „ J. W. HILL, J.P.
- „ F. HAWORTH.

Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health:

FRANK W. PARE, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London).

Sanitary Inspector C. MAYOR, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk to the Health Department E. ISHERWOOD.

Foreman of Cleansing Department J. R. WARREN

TOWN HALL,

OSWALDTWISTLE.

July, 1952.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District of Oswaldtwistle.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of Oswaldtwistle for the year ending December, 31st, 1951. The report has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 42/51 issued by the Ministry of Health, December, 1951.

The Crude Death Rate (17.0) is higher than last year, and higher than the rate for the whole country, which was 12.5.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system was 0.16.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is Nil per 1,000 live births, and Nil per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The Report on the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal is discussed in Section C, the Housing Report in Section D, and in Section F the report on the Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The various rates in this report are based upon the Registrar General's estimate of the population for the mid-year 1951.

The Birth Rate is lower, being 14.5 per 1,000 and shows a decrease of 0.4 on 1950, and still compares unfavourably with the rate for England and Wales (15.5 per 1,000).

Three deaths occurred in infants under one year, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate 17 per 1,000 (live births); this is an increase of 6 on the 1950 figure.

The Still Birth Rate, 39 per 1,000 (live and still births), is an increase of 18 per 1,000 on that of 1950.

I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspector and the Clerk of the Health Department for their help during the year.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council, the Accountant, Surveyor, and other Officials for their assistance to me in the work of the Public Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK W. PARE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A. **STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF** **THE AREA.**

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	4,885
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	14,221
,, (Estimated middle 1951)	...	...	...	...	12,030
Number of inhabited houses (according to					
Rate Book at the end of 1951	...	...	...	...	4,269
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£63,442
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£251

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES **IN THE AREA.**

The occupations of the inhabitants of the township remain similar to those of previous years, namely, cotton spinning and weaving and chemical manufacturing. Some of the male population find employment in an adjoining area in textile machinery works.

A large proportion of the female inhabitants are employed in the cotton industry.

No particular occupation has been noted to have any special influence on the public health.

The population according to the Census of—

1801 was	2710	1871 was	10282
1811 ,,	3512	1881 ,,	12206
1821 ,,	4960	1891 ,,	13296
1831 ,,	5897	1901 ,,	14192
1841 ,,	6643	1911 ,,	15714
1851 ,,	7654	1921 ,,	15125
1861 ,,	9246	1931 ,,	14221

Houses Inhabited

1891	...	2753
1901	...	3067
1911	...	3554
1921	...	3676
1931	...	3859

Houses Uninhabited

1891	...	516
1901	...	297
1911	...	94
1921	...	40
1931	...	47

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total		M	F	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
Live Births	Legitimate	85	82	
	Illegitimate	4	3	
Total		89	85	14.5
Still Births	7	3	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still birth) Births ... 39
Deaths	205	117	88
						Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated res. population, crude 17.0 adjusted 15.7

		Per 1,000 of Population.		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality Rate	
Population 12,030		Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Per 1,000	Total Births	Total Rate Per 1,000	Neo-natal rate per 1,000
						Live Births	Live Births
Mean of 5 years, 1946-1950	...	16.1	15.6	0.99	27	35	—
Year—1950	...	14.9	15.7	Nil	21	11	5
—1951	...	†14.5	*17.0	Nil	39	17	11
Increase or decrease in 1951 on—							
5 years' averages, 1946-50	...	—1.6	+1.4	0.99	+12	—18	—
Previous year	...	—0.4	+1.3	Nil	+18	+6	+6

*1951 Adjusted Death-rate (comparability factor 0.92) = 15.7 per 1,000

†1951 Adjusted Birth-rate (comparability factor 1.03) = 14.9 per 1,000

CAUSES OF DEATH.		M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis respiratory	2	0	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
3	Syphilitic Disease	0	1	1
4	Diphtheria	0	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7	Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8	Measles	0	0	0
9	Other infective & parasitic diseases	0	0	0
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
11	,, ,, lung,			
	bronchus	4	1	5
12	,, ,, breast	0	3	3
13	,, ,, uterus	0	1	1
14	Other malignant & lymphatic			
	neoplasms	5	4	9
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0
16	Diabetes	0	2	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	20	36
18	Coronary disease, angina	22	2	24
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	2	6
20	Other heart disease	22	24	46
21	Other circulatory disease	2	2	4
22	Influenza	6	6	12
23	Pneumonia	7	3	10
24	Bronchitis	6	6	12
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	4	0	4
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	0	0	0
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	0	0	0
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0	0
30	Pregnacy, childbirth and abortion	0	0	0
31	Congenital Malformations	1	0	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	7	14
33	Motor Vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34	All other accidents	2	1	3
35	Suicide	2	0	2
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	0	0	0
Total		117	88	205
<hr/>				
Deaths under one year.				
	Legitimate ...	2	1	3
	Illegitimate ...	0	0	0

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1951.

	Rate per 1,000 total population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Ac. Polio	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.61	0.31	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	1.4	29.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.65	0.37	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.36	1.6	33.9
148 Smaller Towns (estimated) Resident Populations, at Census 1931, 25,000 to 50,000	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.63	0.31	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.38	1.0	27.6
London	17.8	0.37	13.1	0.00	0.61	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.7	26.4
Oswaldtwistle	14.5	0.58	17.0	0.00	0.83	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	17.3

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Frank W. Pare, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Part time Officer. Salary contributed to.

Sanitary Inspector, C. Mayor, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods. Whole time Officer. Salary contributed to.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the East Lancs. Royal Infirmary, Blackburn, with the exception of sputum examination for Tuberculosis, these being examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Accrington.

Chemical analysis is carried out when required by the Public Analyst, Burnley.

The following specimens were submitted for examination:—

Milk for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3
,, Methylene Blue and B. Coli.	...	...	...	...	8
,, Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	3
Water for bacteria	...	...	...	...	16
,, Chemical Analysis	...	...	...	...	8

Ambulance Service.

The ambulance service is operated by the Lancashire County Council from Station No. 2, No. 5 Health Division, at Accrington.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL NURSING.—Carried out by 2 District Nurses under the District Nursing Association. Midwifery is not undertaken by the Association.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The nursing of such cases as measles, pneumonia, puerperal sepsis, and ophthalmia neonatorum, is carried out by the District Nurses. The Council subscribe to the Association.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

	Situation	Accommodation	By whom pro'v'd	
Chief Centre	Barnfield, Union Road, Oswaltdwistle	Ample	Owned by the County Council	Meetings and Consultations every Tuesday afternoon. L.H.V. also attends daily during the week to inter- view mothers and give advice.

OTHER CLINICS.

		None	
Day Nurseries			
School Clinics	Barnfield, Oswaltdwistle	Eye, Ear and Dental and Minor Ailments Clinics	County Council
Tuberculosis	Accrington Tuber- culosis Dispensary		County Council
Venereal Diseases	Blackburn Royal Infirmary	At the Out-patient Department	County Council
Orthopaedic Clinic	Rishton		County Council

Twice a week for males and
twice a week for females.

Hospitals.

(1) Tuberculosis ... Provided by the County Council

(2) Maternity... ... }
(3) Children } None.

(4) Fever } Cases are sent to Blackburn Hospital
when difficulty in isolating at home
arises.

(5) Other Hospitals available for the District:—

Blackburn Royal Infirmary.

Accrington Victoria Hospital.

Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn.

Manchester Royal Infirmary.

Manchester Eye Hospital.

Blackburn Municipal Maternity Home.

Accrington Municipal Maternity Home.

Midwives.

There is one resident midwife, and others residing in adjoining districts cover part of the township. Domicillary mid-wifery appears to be adequate, although hospital accommodation is limited. This service is under the control of the County Council and National Assistance Board.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of
the Area.

Including the Report

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Town Hall,
Oswaldtwistle.

August, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Urban District of Oswaldtwistle.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Department for the year ending December 31st, 1951, and also for the Cleansing Department for the year ending March 31st, 1952.

As I have pointed out in previous reports there are a considerable number of pockets of terraced type cottage property that have little to recommend them in the way of amenities, where it would appear that no reconstructional progress can be made under existing circumstances. In the meantime, much of this property is gradually deteriorating without a corresponding number of new dwellings becoming available. Under the County Preliminary Plan more than 50% of the built-up area is subject to redevelopment, and it is estimated that it will take sixty-eight years to replace worn-out property. By this time of course, there will be further derelict property and here we have a problem which, in our lifetime at least, will be perpetual.

Forty-one waste water closets have been converted to fresh water closets during the year, and at several premises bathroom facilities have been provided, the latter mostly by owner-occupiers.

At the end of the year there were 415 applicants upon the register for Council Houses. Of these applicants 131 were from persons at present living in lodgings and 125 from aged persons seeking bungalow accommodation.

Throughout the year the quality of the Council's water supply has remained consistently good. Reconstructional work has been carried out at the Belthorn reservoir and this has proved efficacious. Twenty-four samples of water were submitted for examination during the year, details of which are given elsewhere in the report.

Premises used for the handling and storage of food have been regularly inspected and there have been no reported cases of food poisoning.

The Rodent Control methods operated by the authority are in accordance with those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who allow a grant aid of 50% towards the net annual expenditure. The advice given by the Divisional Headquarters of the Ministry and the discussions at the meetings of the Workable Area Committee are most helpful in this important section of the work of the Health Department.

The refuse removal services have functioned as competently as can be expected, but one or two matters call for comment. The residual unburnable content of household fuel appears to have increased considerably, but even so, the amount of partly burnt coal and ashes picked up in an average load is astounding. In 1941-42 the estimated weight of household refuse removed per thousand population was 300 tons, and in the present year this has increased to 448 tons. This extra tonnage obviously means a slowing down of the service and a little more care in the use of refuse bins by each householder would result in a more frequent and efficient collection.

A total of one hundred and thirty-five tons of salvage was collected during the year and this was valued at £1,122, being an increase over the previous year of £636.

In concluding this Report, I think it may not be inappropriate to refer to the Annual Report of fifty years ago, in which it was recorded that 24 persons died from infectious disease, 7 from diarrhœa and 3 from enteric fever and the infantile death rate was 210 per thousand. During the current year **no** deaths have occurred from infectious disease and the infantile death rate is 17 per thousand. Whilst one must agree that much of this improvement is attributable to advances in medical science, there must also be some credit reflected upon the work of environmental hygiene for which the Health Department is largely responsible.

In this, my tenth annual report, I desire to acknowledge the many kindnesses and the valuable assistance extended to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Officials of the Council and the Staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. MAYOR.

Mem. of the Royal San. Inst.

Cert. Inspect. of Meat and Other Foods.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing

Superintendent.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Township is supplied with water from the Council's own waterworks. The gathering grounds provide upland surface water to the four reservoirs, the holding capacity of which when full are as follows :—

Jackhouse Reservoir	...	...	58,000,000	gallons
Cocker Cobbs Reservoir	...	...	11,200,000	gallons
Residium Reservoir	...	...	3,000,000	gallons
Belthorn Reservoir	...	...	800,000	gallons

Some years ago the Council installed a Pumping Station at Town Bent Pit; this considerably augments the water supply, and acts as a reserve in the event of any drought. The pump is capable of raising 25,000 gallons per hour.

The rainfall during the year is given in detail as follows :—

Rainfall from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1951.

January	...	6.20	August	...	5.73
February	...	5.52	September	...	3.95
March	...	6.47	October	...	1.34
April	...	3.20	November	...	10.77
May	...	2.04	December	...	12.40
June	...	1.68			—
July	...	4.42			63.72

The greatest rainfall in a month since January, 1882, was 17.92 inches in September, 1918, and the lowest 0.15 inches in June, 1925. The highest rainfall was during the month of December. The total rainfall last year was 62.84 inches.

Water Samples.

The quantity and quality of the Council's water during the year appears to have been satisfactory.

Twenty-four samples of water were examined, 20 of these being from the Council's own supply, and four taken from private supplies. Of the 20 samples taken from the Council's own supply, seven were taken of the raw water and 13 of the water going into supply. Sixteen samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and eight for chemical analysis. The whole of these were satisfactory; the water is not liable to plumbo-solvency action.

No. of dwelling houses supplied from
public water mains direct to houses ... 4,134
No. of inhabitants in these houses ... 11,780

There are no houses supplied from the public water mains
by means of standpipes.

There are approximately 135 houses on private water supplies,
the number of inhabitants of these houses being 250.

Table of Results of Bacteriological Examination and Chemical Analysis of Water Samples.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Sample No.	Plate Count.		Presumptive Coliform Count Probable No. of Coliforms per 100 m.l.
	Colonies at 37° C for 48 hours per 1 m.l.	Colonies at 22° C for 72 hours per 1 m.l.	
*1	10	127	Less than 1
*2	3	400	do.
3	120	500	do.
*4	6	330	do.
*5	12	164	do.
†6	6	12	do.
†7	12	30	do.
8	11	128	do.
9	12	85	do.
*10	7	52	do.
*11	6	48	do.
*12	7	144	do.
*13	6	70	2
*14	14	100	Less than 1
15	48	85	do.
†16	1	—	1

*Samples from house taps.

†Samples from private supply.

Chemical Examinations.

	Sample 1.	Sample 2.	Sample 3.	Sample 4.	Sample 5.	Sample 6.	Sample 7.	Sample 8.
Appearance...	Clear	Slightl. Turbid	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Turbid
Taste	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Smell	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
pH Value	4.4	6.4	7.3	5.1	6.4	7.0	6.9	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	10.0	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.3
Nitrogen—Free and Saline	0.002	0.004	0.008	0.016	0.002	0.004	0.042	0.11
Aluminoid	0.076	0.088	0.110	0.030	0.060	0.050	0.080	0.01
Nitrous	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.1	0.20	0.2
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.24	1.33	1.02	0.24	0.86	0.63	1.04	0.50
Hardness—Temporary	—	13	70	—	17	70	25	175
Permanent	23	33	—	28	37	4	29	120
Total	23	46	70	28	54	74	54	295
Carbonate as CO3	—	8	42	—	10	42	15	104
Sulphate as SO4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Chloride as Cl	12	12	13	12	12	13	12	15
Silicate as SiO2	4.6	3.6	1.6	3.8	3.1	1.2	2	2
Iron as Fe	0.39	Nil	Nil	0.16	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Lead as Pb	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.8	0.28	0.25	0.08	Nil
Copper as Cu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate as No3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.89	1
Total Solids	80	180	100	90	170	105	—	450
Free Chlorine	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Private Supply.

All results expressed in parts per million.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There was no extension of the sewerage system during the year. The sewage is treated at the Council's Aspen Sewage Works, which is of modern design, and the treatment is biological. The village of Belthorn has a separate sewage disposal works on the same principle, and the Knuzden and Peel Fold sewage is dealt with by the Blackburn County Borough.

The districts of Cross Edge and Duckworth Hall are without a proper sewage system.

The ventilation at road level of our main sewers is not entirely satisfactory, as is indicated by the offensive smells that are from time to time emitted from numerous manholes.

Rivers and Streams.

There are two main streams flowing through the district, the Tinker and Smithy Brooks. In the latter case a chemical works discharge their effluent thereto, and although this effluent is generally known as "neutral", there is no escaping the fact that on many occasions there is a distinct chemical odour given off the bed of the stream.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet conversion scheme has continued during the year, and the particulars regarding the number of waste water closets and pail closets to fresh water is given elsewhere in the report.

Shops Act, 1950.

Shops were inspected under the above Act. There were no contraventions as regards ventilation and temperature or sanitary accommodation.

Camping Sites.

There are no licensed camping sites in the district, although one piece of open ground, in the centre of the town, has been used for this purpose for over 30 years. Travelling salesmen station their vans thereon for varying periods. Sanitary accommodation is provided by three water closets, and water is derived from a standpipe.

Smoke Abatement.

The time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke, amended in 1929, is: 1 boiler 4 minutes, 2 boilers 5 minutes, 3 boilers 6 minutes, 4 boilers 7 minutes per hour. Four observations were made, and in one instance there was excessive emissions.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools within the district.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Four infected houses were treated during the year, method of treatment is by duplicate spraying with "Zaldecide" and the removal of skirting boards, door jambs and picture moulds.

The results are fairly effective, but success depends on the constant vigilance and cleanliness of the tenants.

Schools.

These are adequately dealt with by the School Medical Officer of the Lancashire County Council. Many of the Church schools are using trough latrines, and although these are kept as clean as possible, I am of the opinion that they are most undesirable.

Routine inspection of school children is carried out by the School Medical Officer of Health, and when necessary by the District Medical Officer of Health. The School M.O.H. and District M.O.H. co-operate with regard to school closure in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease. Contacts of infectious disease are excluded from school.

Sanitary Inspections During 1951.

No. of premises visited	...	...	3,567
Defects or nuisances discovered			907
Defects or nuisances abated	...		917
No. of notices served—			
(a) Informal	...	...	276
(b) Statutory	...	...	5

Classification of Inspections.

Housing—Public Health Act (Primary Inspections)...	357
,, (Re-inspections) ...	473
Housing Act (Primary Inspections) ...	—
,, (Re-inspections) ...	—
Drainage ...	549
Refuse Bins ...	216
,, (Re-inspections) ...	132

Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	17
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	27
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	...	31
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tips	...	...	...	...	...	74
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	103
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	404
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	796
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	5
Street Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	208
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	10
Conversion of W.W.C. to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	41
Conversion of Pails to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	2
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	69

Interviews (Approx).

General	...	...	...	...	...	398
Applications for Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	489

Nuisances and Defects Discovered and Abated.

	Discovered	Abated
Defective roofs	22	9
Eavesgutters	14	17
Defective outer walls	12	6
,, internal walls	10	2
,, ceilings	12	4
Defective plaster	22	6
Defective refuse bins	208	256
Choked drains, etc.	519	499
Defective floors	3	2
Defective water service pipes	4	1
Defective gullies	2	2

Defective windows	...	...	...	11	...	3
,, fireplaces	...	...	...	4	...	4
,, coal places	...	...	...	2	...	3
,, chimney pots	...	...	...	1	...	2
,, yard drains	...	...	...	1	...	1
Handrail to staircase	...	...	...	1	...	0
Defective staircases	...	...	...	1	...	0
,, yard surfaces	...	...	...	1	...	0
,, stone sinks	...	...	...	2	...	0
,, sink waste pipes	...	...	...	2	...	0
,, doors	...	...	...	2	...	2
,, closets	...	...	...	9	...	7
,, flues	...	...	...	3	...	3
,, rainwater pipes	...	...	...	5	...	4
,, pail closets	...	...	...	16	...	16
Dampness	...	...	...	3	...	0
Insufficient cooking facilities	...	...	...	1	...	0
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	14	...	24
Pail closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	—	...	3
W.W.C.'s converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	—	...	41
				<hr/> 907	...	<hr/> 917
				<hr/>	...	<hr/>

Closet Accommodation at end of 1951.

No. of pail closets	...	...	...	...	277
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of moveable ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	4658
No. of fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	2064
No. of waste water closets	...	...	...	...	2219

Conversions.

No. of pail closets:—	During the year 1951.				
To fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	3
To waste water closets	...	...	...	...	0
No. of waste water closets to fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	41
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	...	...	...	...	0

Rodent Control—Prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949.

This scheme has continued with success, the Rodent Operator being jointly employed by this authority and Church U.D.C.

Treatments are carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture, and below are indicated the number of treatments carried out during the year, involving 796 visits.

The sewage system and refuse tips received treatments, and the success of these treatments has a considerable bearing on the surface infestation of rats. A number of premise infestations have been traced to defective drains and in these cases the owners are required to make good the drains. Some persistent infestations are difficult to eradicate owing to the age of the sewers and drains serving the premises. The most one can apparently hope for in these cases is to constantly control the infestation pending times when capital expenditure can adequately deal with the main sewer system.

Infestation Treatments.

	Private Premises.	Business Premises.
Rats.		
Number of Treatments ...	21	34
Number of Points Baited ...	59	348
Number of Points Poisoned ...	44	323
Estimated Kill	52	254
Mice.		
Number of Treatments ...	38	6

Sewer Treatments.

1.—Full Maintenance Treatment 30th April—23rd May, 1951.

Number of Manholes Treated	...	438
Number of Complete Takes	...	10
Number of Partial Takes	...	20

2.—Test-Bait Treatment. 12th Nov.—21st Nov., 1951.

Number of Manholes Treated	...	112
Number of Complete Takes	...	3
Number of Partial Takes	...	21

Chief Sanitary Requirements of District.

The necessity for securing the repair or demolition of unfit houses and improving the general standard of housing accommodation throughout the district.

Complete the conversion of pail closets in the village of Belthorn and wherever practicable.

The conversion of waste water closets.

The conversion of trough latrines at schools.

SECTION D—HOUSING.

Housing Statistics for the year 1951.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(1)	By Local Authority	...	...	...	18
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	0
(3)	By other persons	...	...	...	4

I.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.

Inspection.

1	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	70
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	169
2	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	0
3		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	0
4		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	70

II.—Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers (including those brought forward from previous year)	59
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III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	0
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) by owners	4
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

C. Proceedings under sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

IV.—Housing Act, 1936. Overcrowding.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year...	6
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	6
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	45
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	0
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	0
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	0

The above figures are estimated from such particulars that are in our possession. Without a complete re-survey it is not possible to give accurate figures.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The milk produced or brought into the district is on the whole of good quality.

Eight samples of milk were taken during the year. Indicated below are the bacteriologist's results:—

	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Graded Milk.			
Methylene Blue Test	3	3	0
B. Coli	3	3	0
Phosphatase	3	3	0
B. Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0
Turbidity	0	0	0
Ungraded Milk.			
Methylene Blue Test	5	5	0
B. Coli	5	2	3
B. Tuberculosis ...	3	3	0

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

No. of dealers' licences issued during 1951 in respect of:—

Tuberculin Tested (distribution)	...	...	...	3
Accredited Milk (distribution)	...	...	...	0

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

No. of licences issued in respect of "heat treated" milk:—

Pasteurised (distribution)	...	...	...	...	3
Sterilised	..	...	...	...	15

Ice-Cream.

There are 43 premises registered for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream as follows:—

Premises registered for manufacturing ice-cream:—

(1) Hot mix	...	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Cold mix	...	...	...	...	...	0

Premises registered for the retail sale of ice-cream ... 43

Fifty-two inspections were made in connection with these registered premises and 10 samples were taken. Results of the samples are as follows:—

No.	Type	B. Coli Test	Grade
1	Hot mix	Absent	1
2	do.	Absent	1
3	do.	Present in 1 tube	1
4	do.	Absent	1
5	do.	Absent	1
6	do.	Absent	1
7	do.	Present in 2 tubes	2
8	do.	Absent	1
9	do.	Absent	1
10	do.	Absent	1

Meat and Other Foods.

All butchers' shops and food stores are visited and inspected regularly in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. There are no meat stalls in the district.

Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following table shows the number of premises on the register at the end of the year.

Preparation rooms. butchers' shops, etc. ...	...	26
Bakehouses ...	...	28
Ice-Cream premises ...	...	43

Unsound Food.

The following foodstuffs have been condemned during the year as being unfit for human consumption.

Minced Beef Loaf ...	...	2 tins
Luncheon Meat ...	...	7 ,,
Ham Loaf ...	...	1 ,,
Pork ...	...	2 ,,
Brisling ...	...	1 ,,
Salmon ...	...	31 ,,
Lobster ...	...	1 ,,
Carrots ...	...	3 ,,
Meat and Gravy ...	...	2 ,,
Fruit ...	...	131 ,,
Jellied Pork ...	...	10 ,,
Apricot Conserve ...	...	2 ,,
Jam ...	...	1 ,,
Tomatoes ...	...	3 ,,
Shrimps ...	...	14 ,,
Beans ...	...	5 ,,
Milk ...	...	67 ,,
Soups ...	...	3 ,,

Peas	...	...	...	...	...	35	tins
Rabbit		...	...	...	...	1	,,
M. and V. Stew		...	...	...	...	2	,,
Herrings		...	...	...	...	1	,,
Sardines		...	...	...	...	28	,,
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	171	lbs.
Sago	...	...	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
Mock Rice		...	...	...	...	7	,,
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	11	,,
Vermicelli		...	...	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
Semolina		...	...	...	...	7	,,
Cheese Spread		...	...	...	...	5	cartons
Meat Cubes	...	...	...	...	...	134	,,

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

During the year three samples of milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All were negative. Eight samples were obtained for bacteriological examination. Three were unsatisfactory.

Shell-fish (Molluscan)

No action was called for respecting the above, as only a small quantity are consumed within the district.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

During 1951 sixteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. The disease was of a mild type, and no deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified for the sixth year in succession. Immunisation of children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council at their Barnfield House Clinic.

Enteric (including Paratyphoid) Fever.

No cases were notified in 1951.

Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, etc.

There was no marked incidence of these diseases during the year, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles.

Small-pox.

No cases of small-pox occurred during the year, and no action was necessary under the Small-pox Prevention Regulations 1917.

Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1927.

Nine cases of acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia were notified.

SECTION F.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Disease.	Total Under cases 1 notified yr.										Deaths in hospital		
	1-3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & over	Total deaths	Cases admitted to Hospital	of persons b'g' to this d'st		
Scarlet Fever	16	0	1	4	8	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Measles	43	3	16	10	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Whooping Cough	8	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pneumonia	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	1	0	
Dysentry	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Totals	75	4	20	15	24	5	0	2	4	1	10	3	

Prevention of Blindness.

No action necessary during the year.

Cancer.

There were 21 deaths from Cancer during the year.

Tuberculosis.**New Cases and Mortality during 1951.**

Age periods years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
55-65	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 upwds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	14		2		2		0	

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

No. of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the notification register on 31st December, 1951 :—

Total Cases	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
70	30	17	47	14	9	23

APPENDIX.

**The administration of the Factories Act 1937, in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.**

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6	87	27	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above.	32	14	0
(iii) Other Premises	2	8	0
Total	121	49	0

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found remedied		Referred	
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	0	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	0	0	0

3. Outwork. Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers.
Brush making	1

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION & STREET CLEANSING

1st April, 1951, to 31st March, 1952.

The following are the costs of house refuse collection and disposal.

						1951-52.
						£
Wages of Workmen	...	...	...	...	...	2207
Motor Transport	...	...	...	...	...	1358
Tools	...	...	...	...	...	1
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	52
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	25
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	31
Tyres	...	...	...	...	...	65
Garage	...	...	...	...	...	41
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	6
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	1218
						<hr/>
						5004
					Less Receipts	...
						<hr/>
						1202
						<hr/>
						£3802
						<hr/>

House Refuse Disposal.

						£
Rent of Tips	...	...	...	...	...	60
Wages, Rates	...	...	...	...	...	664
Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	73
						<hr/>
						797
					Less Receipts	...
						<hr/>
						129
						<hr/>
						£668
						<hr/>

Total, House Refuse Collection and Disposal, £4,470.

Number of Houses Cleansed.

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
209,907	208,716	186,712	173,320	169,473
1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
166,410	181,137	199,944	244,337	240,412

Estimated number of tons removed	...	...	5377
Estimated weight per 1,000 persons (tons)	...	...	448
Estimated weight per house per cleaning	...	...	50 lbs.
Cost per house per cleaning	...	...	3.8d.
Cost per estimated ton (collected)	...	...	14/1d.
Cost per estimated ton (disposal)	...	...	2/6d.
Cost of collection per 1,000 persons	...	...	£317
Cost of disposal per 1,000 persons	...	...	£55

Net cost of collection and disposal equivalent to rate in pound of 1s. 5.8d.

Number of men employed : Loaders, 6 men; drivers, 3 men.

Street Cleansing.

The following shows the mileage of the roads and streets which are cleansed by the Health Department:.

Blackburn Road (A679)	...	...	...	1.96 miles
Union Road and New Lane (B6231)	...	...	2.30	,,
Stanhill and Stanhill Lane (B6234)	...	...	1.80	,,
Class III Roads, No. 1 and 3	...	...	2.40	,,
Public Streets	...	...	...	6.30 ,,
				<hr/> 14.76 miles <hr/>

Expenditure.

						1951-52.
						£
Wages, Public Streets	...	...	...	...	...	388
Gully Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	83
Brushes and Shovels	...	...	...	...	...	3
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	25
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	3
A.679 Blackburn Road	...	...	...	...	...	366
B.6231 Union Road and New Lane	...	...	...	...	...	490
B.6234 Stanhill and Stanhill Lane	...	...	...	...	...	131
Class III Roads. No. 1 Fielding Lane	...	...	...	...	...	129
Class III Road. No. 3 Moscow Mill Street	...	...	...	...	...	10
						<hr/>
						£1,638
						<hr/>

Cost per mile, £110.

Net cost equivalent to rate of 6.5d.

Men employed on street cleansing: Part-time, 1; full-time, 4.

Details of Salvage collected and sold during 1951-52.

							£	s.	d.
			Tons	cwts	qrs				
Paper	...	...	50	10	3	...	746	6	1
Pig Food	...	...	75	4	0	...	349	0	0
Bones	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	15	2
Raw Pig Food	...	...	1	7	2	...	4	2	6
Scrap Metal	...	...	1	12	2	...	8	2	6
Sacking	...	...	5	10	0	...	7	10	0
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			135	7	3	...	£1,121	16	3
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

